BETWEEN RIVERS

By FLORENCE MELLISH.

(1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

Woman's Sphere had offered a prize for the best true love story, and Wil-fred Thayer, professor of English in Carleton college, had been appointed judge of the contest. He was not enchanted with the task, judging from the slightly bored expression on his handsome face as he bent over a desi pfled with manuscripts.

"I wonder if amid this conglomera tion of sentiment and florid rhetoric there is one genuine experience. Thank fortune this is the last."

He smoothed out the manuscript and

rend the title: "Between the Rivers." "My word! That sounds familiar." Wilfred gave a low whistle. The hap-plest year of his life had been spent in a rural locality, styled by the habitants of the nearest village "Re tween the Rivers." He began to read, and the bored expression gave place to one of unmistakable interest. It was the story of a girl's first love affair, and it began with an appreciative pic-ture of her young lover. A puszled frown between Wilfred's eyebrowa deepened as he read. He raised his head and looked critically at his refection in a mirror that chanced to be over his desk.

Well," he laughed, "if it were not for a few prematurely gray bairs and wrinkles caused by excessive mental labor, this fair contestant might have attempted a pen portrait of myself." He finished the pathetic little story-

for it was pathetic.

"It hasn't the happy ending that one generally expects. That's one point against it."

There was an idyille courtship, a little misunderstanding, and a parting; "and," the story concluded, "I never eaw him again.

Wilfred's frown had disappeared. His smile grew softly reminiscent. How often Phyllia Harker and he had leaned on the railing to watch the Assawauga glide under the bridge, and how many golden hours they had spent on the Quinnabaug.

Could this be his own love story as well as the author's? No, Phyllia Harker was too proud, too fine to make copy of her tenderest memories. Nevertheless his fingers trembled as he opened the separate paper containing the contestant's name and address.
- Phyllis Kenyon! Another coinci-

dence! The name Phyllis was unusual; Kenyon might be her married name. He glanced at the address-57 Myrtie street, Ashton. By an odd concurrence of events, he would address the Wong-en's club of Ashton on "Twentieth Century Poets" the very next day.

The next day, after his address was over, and as soon as he could escape from the fervid appreciation of various members of the club, the profes-sor looked for 57 Myrtle street. He gave his card to the maid who opened the door of the unpretentious house, and waited in the nest parlor, with his heart beating faster than he ap-

Phytlis paused on the threshold for a giance of recognition, possibly of appraisal, before she came forward to greet him. She had a certain air of dignity and remoteness, though she gave him her hand with unembarrassed cindness.

"This is good of you. Professor Thayer. I was sorry not to hear your

"I am afraid you did not lose much, Mrs. Kenyon."

'Miss Kenyon," she corrected him, smillingly. "I'ut why-" he flushed and heat-

tated. She smiled again. "It is only my name that is changed. Soon after we --some years ago Mrs. Charlotte Kep-

yon persuaded me to go abroad with her to have my voice trained. She also prevailed on me to take her name, and she promised to bequeath to me her little property in return. But, pray be sented and let us talk a little. Mrs. Thayer is not with you?" "Mrs. Thayer?"

"I heard of your marriage a fow years ago to Miss Hepburn." "Oh, that was my brother. I am still solltary."

She blushed slightly. He glanced at an upright plane in one corner of the

"You sing?" he suggested. "Not now." A slight shadow erossed her face. "A throat trouble made a slight operation accessary, and my singing voice has never come back. But how did you know that I was

For answer he drew her manuscript from his inner pocket. She recognise

with a little cry. "Phyllis," he reproached hes, "how could you give this to the world?"

She bowed her head upon her hands. Oh, Wilfred, I needed the money so badly, and I thought no one would ever know whose story it was."

"Poor little girl," he interrupted. "I see it all. Now, Phyllis, this would probably win the prise, but I want you to withdraw it from the contest. It doesn't belong to the public; it is ours."

"I think you are right," she added, simply, "though I do need the mo "Phyllis, don't you understand?" He held out his arms. "You don't need I have enough for both of

"Oh, Wilfred, do you mean their in a memoral her pride and dignity was all forgotten, and the story seems in true love story seems."

SCOREBOARD IS HIS DIAMOND

Most Hopeless of Fans is the One Who Can Enjoy Game With-out Seeing It.

We never see him at the game, not even in the bleachers. He stands before a checkered frame with scores of fellow creatures. He cannot hear the crack of bat or see the rival flingers, but yet he visions all of that as on the curb he lingers. He cannot hear the batters "beef"

or boot in wild derision, nor can be raise a cry of "thief" when preved at some decision. He cannot watch, with features set, his diamond gods embattled; be cannot start a diu to ge the other twirler rattled.

But yet be ground or whoops with joy, looks glum or starts to grinning, when now and then the office boy chalks up the latest inning. The board dissolves before his view as do the street and alley and fancy speeds him quickly to that dear old Rainier val-

iey.
In fancy he is with the birds that and asserted words the robber "umps" assailing, and though the scoreboard' potent dope portends a and disaster, he sticks around in dogged hope his heroes yet will master.

Most anyone can be a fan who owns season ticket; it takes another sort of man to be a scorebeard picket. He swarms around the boards in packs. he's not aloof or clannish. If he were charged a sidewalk tax how soon ou would vanish .- Carlton Fitchett in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer,

LAND WAITS ON RECLAMATION

Water and Modern Methods Will Make the Desert of Turkestan Bloom Like a Garden.

Turkestan is, of course, primarily agricultural country, and cotton, the major crop. The other industries still lopment. There is a tremendous field for the cultivation of rineyards and rice and other cereals. At the same time, the development of agriculture will greatly stimulate the sheep-raising industry, which is hands of primitive natives, uninstructed in modern methods. The fruit industry awaits the guiding hand of modern science. With the help of California specialists, Turkestan o be transformed into an enormous fruit parden. There is at present only one factory for fruit preserving. Similar-ly, the fish teeming in the lakes and rivers need only the introduction of nodern industry to place them upon od markets of the world. silk industry, if properly organized, would easily become one of the most important in the world. The mountains of Turkestan are rich in unexploited minerals. Gold, iron, copper. coal and entyrare and precious stones and The swale the ploneer. There is an old legend in Turkestan

that the Eden of the first man was placed in the valley of Fergiana and that for his sin Allah laid a curse upon the country and transformed it late desert. The quistening touch of water regions the desert to richness and fer-tility surpassing all legends. Who will build Eden anew?

Domesday Book.

Domesday Book, or Doomsday Book, is the ancient record of the survey of most of the lands of England made by order of William the Conqueror un der special commissioners about the 1086. It consists of two volumes large felio and a quarto, and gives the name of every proprietor of land and the extent of his possessions. All of England, except Northumberland. Durham, part of Oumberland and part of Westmoreland, was included in the survey. The Domesday Book was formerly kept in the chapter house of Westminster, but is now in the public record office.

Taxes were levied by this book uptil 1522, when a more accurate survey was published at national cost in 1783, in two follo volumes. Two sup-

Where Life to Langest. Which is the healthlest place in the

If the index is the death rate, a it presumably must be, we have to go to the unlikely neighborhood of the antarctic to find it. In the last coloulal report from the Fulkland islands the death rate for 1917 and 1918 was 5.81 per 1,000. During ten years the death rate in Engined and Wales did not drop below 18.5, and was as high as

Yet the climate of the Falkland to lands is vigorous and the country is more block and barren than the Shet-lands. High winds blow almost con-stantly, but there is no scarcity of quashins. To these, Natures' two great disinfectants, is probably due the longevity of the sparse population. —London Tit-Bits.

Measuring Colors

An English scientist has, according to Popular Mechanics Magazine, worked out a method of taking exact and gray are photometrically com-pared with standard white, and their composition expressed in percentage of black or white. A color, such as red, is compared with a white strikes red, is compared with a white strikes in a pure red light. If the red appears darker, it is matched with a gray surface under a red light, the percentage of black their being the name in both. Amigning the name in both. Amigning the name of their sections of the strikes are the name of their sections. The second of their sections of their sections of their sections.

BEDSTEADS THAT SAVE SPACE

Three-Story Blooping Places Are the Latest Idea to Be Placed on the Market.

Two-story beds, that is to my, bedsteads containing two beds placed one above the other, have been in use for years, but something rather novel in this line is the three-story bed, con-taining three beds, one above another, bich was placed upon the market not

so long ago,
These bedsteads, which are made entirely of iron, are so constructed that they can be knocked down to occupy comparatively small space for convenience in handling in shipment and irgasportation, the three-story bed separating into five parts, the head and foot sections and the three beds, each bed section having a wire mattress permanently attached to the side

and end pieces.

At the ends of each mattress frame are ping that fit into slots placed at suitable heights up the head and foot pleces. To set up a two or three-story bed one simply stands up the head and foot pleces and drops the pins on the mattrees frames into the slots and there is the bedstead with its wire springs in each tier ready to receive

the mattresses.

Bedatends of this sort are intended for camps, apartments, steamers wherever the floor space is limited,

TOKEN OF THEIR GOOD WILL

Soviet Government Made Present of Entire Train to Americans Whom They Expelled.

When the soviet government took control in the Urais, writes French Strother in the World's Work, the workmen at Kyshtim organized their soviet. They waited on the American staff at the mines and said they were sorry, but a new day had dawn which the workers would be able to own and operate everything themselves. Regretfully, because they liked them, they would have to send their American friends away. The day of their departure arrived and the workmen and their wives and children escorted the staff, as a guard of honor, to a special train which they had pro-vided to take them away from Kyshtim. The train was decked with flags and loaded with flowers and delicacies. Just as it was about to pull out, amid the friendly shouts of the newly enthroned proletariat, the leader of in great excitement called the senior American back to the platform.

almost forgot to tell you," gasped. "The special train-don't bother to send it back; it also is a present from the soviet to our good friends the Americans."

European Airplane Service.

Two Danish airplane companies have made application to the Danish government for permission to estab-lish a regular passenger and mail service by sirplane between Copen-bagen and Warnemunde, Germany. The shortest and most used passe ger route from Copenhagen to Berlin is by way of train to Gjedser, Den-mark, two hours by ferry to Warnemunds and then by rall to Berlin. At present practically all of the Scandinavian and Baitle passengers and mail traffic to Germany is carried over this line, and during the last few months all trains have been crowded and the airpiane service if established it will operate in co-operation with a German company, which will estab lish a regular service between Warns munde and Berlin.

Electric Plant on Coal Fields. The modern method of building an electric-generating plant directly over s coal supply, and transmitting enumption, is to be employed by the state of Victoria, Australia, for supply-ing the city of Melbourne. The field of brown coal to be used immediately is at Morwell, 80 miles away, and is accessible by open cutting. There is, the district and 180,000,000 tone in one square mile, enough to generate 100,-000 kilowatts for 150 years. A 40,000 to 50,000 kilowatt station will be built first, which will be sufficient for three years, but later the development will be extended, and finally include the utilination of the Kiewa river and other water powers.-Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Corn.Cob Industry. The United States produces from 2,-506,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn every year. That means 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 tons of cobs. A large
percentage of course, is not available for manufacturing purposes, being scattered over the farms or fed with the corn. Large quantities, however, are concentrated at central points and are easily available. The establish ment of a plant for the manufacture of corn-cob products in the Obio valley is being contemplated. Three shellers will furnish 24,000 tons of cobs a year. The plant will operate on a basis of 100 tons a day. It will turn out sob adhesive, furfural, acetate of time and

The Philadelphia wireless school gives a concert between 0:45 and 10 o'clock every night to everyhely in wireless range that has a receiving set wireless range fint has a receiving out and wishes to listin, and the must be assigned from the property by at least \$600 persons abiting countering to fint a factor for a section of the factor for a factor for a

HOME OF DEALY SCORPION

Region in Mexico That is Avoided by Travelers for a Most Excellent Reason.

Revolutionary bands and brigands may ride up and down Mexico, but there is one strip of territory that even he bardiest and most daring of the will not brave. It is a desert country that extends from a point near the city of Durango to the borders of the state of Zacatecas, about seventy-five long by fifty miles wide. It is aserted that myriads of acorpions this region and are the most deadly of the species.

In the city of Durango, although regarded as outside of the more deadly zone, the death rate, due to scorpton stings, is high. This is especially true as to children. The alachrane, as the insect is commonly called, is regarded as such a deadly pest that for many years the municipal government he paid a bounty of one centavo, equiva-tent to about one-half cent of American money, for each one killed and delivered to the official custodian of dead scorpions. Something like 100. 930 of the scorpions are killed and centy paid for them annually.

Killing scorpions is a regular indus try with many men, women and chil-dren of Durango. One is told that some of the natives even go so far as to establish regular colonies of poisonous insects in their homes repose of breeding them for the

GERMS FUTURE WAR WEAPONS

Scientist Draws Dark Picture of Savagery That Will Be Part of Next Conflict.

Mobilization of the mosquito, the house fly, the loure and various other disease currying pests for the dissemiuntion of deadly germs in enemy terriory is a possibility of "the next war detured by Prof. Maxwell Lefroy, a ondon scientist.

"I foresee the mesquito from Brazil tarting yellow fever in new lands, the ouse-fly, duly infested with cholera Issentery or enteric and the typhus oden louse doing their deadly work much more effectively than spies pot oning wetts," said Professor Lefros n a recent address.

"This would be part of the work of war office of entomologists-the corking out of strategic plans for the them posts by airplane I seems that the world is intent upon urnishing an airplane service hase pests, many of which are now somewhat in check by natural nemies in their native climes. This till give them just the means of trunit they have required. It will be a peace-time danger as well as one that ould be used very offensively in war. The danger from these 'winged buttalons of death' is more serious than one dore estimate."

Airplane Has Its Limits.

The difficults of the United States de partment of agriculture have been in receipt of many suggestions relative to extinguishing forest fires with the ise of gas bombs dropped from atrplanes that it has been found neces ary to issue a statement for the purnose of explaining that the scheme is not feasible. For the purpose of overcoming a detachment of men, a mix-1,000,000 of air would be entirely suf ficient to accomplish the purpose, but one of 750 parts to the thousand would not be powerful enough to quench a confiagration. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the diffi-culty of dropping the bombs with the necessary precision. The art of strikcuracy has not been developed at this time, and there is no prospect that it will be sufficiently perfected to the point of becoming available for the purpose of fighting fires.

To Destroy Grasshoppers. liable and cheap method of destroy-ing grasshoppers. The formula is: Wheat bran, 25 pounds: Paris green, one pound, or white arsenic, pound; lemons or oranges, six finely chopped fruits; low-grade me two querts. The mixture is scattered over the fields. Beneficial results have been obtained from the poison, but in whatever process is followed, communication must unite, for if one farm is rid of the insects, a new invasion interesting incident of all balts is that lemon juice is added, thus the hopper a lemon in order to get rid

Europe Takes to Chewing Gum. The jaws of Europe are wagging on American chewing gum. Efforts were made at different times to popularize chewing gum in the countries of Europe, but always without succes until the American soldiers took som over there, after which the gum-chew-ing habit became a veritable craze. Chewing gum to the value of \$2,164,-210 was exported by the United States during the year 1919, and England was the heaviest purchaser. During the war chewing gum became very popular in the munitions factories of England, where it took the place tobacco, smoking being barred.

"Everything his been said, o subject to been."

RELY TOO MUCH ON MACHINES

Writer Laments the Lack of Personal Responsibility Discernible Among

Writing in the Scientific Monthay on the value of bandleraft in the re-education of wounded soldiers, Capt. Frank A. Waugh of the sanitary corps. U. S. A., says:

"It is a great defect of modern so ciety that it depends too much on machinery. Everything we touch is ma-chine-made. The common laborer in particular hardly ever sees or toucher anything but machine-made objects. He begins life in a machine-made go-cart, eats carned food from a machinemade table with a stumped-steel knife fork and spoon, dies in the bospital a machine-made jed, is buried with a machine-made cottin and market with a martine made tombers a. When such a man once makes with his own hands a good basset or leather pocket book he begins to realize the value of honest craftmunship—the place of personal responsibility in the day's element to human psychology now lost in a mechanical where objects are made by machines, not by men. The men only feed the machines and are themselves controlled by another social machine

PERMANENT "NO MAN'S LAND"

Sites of Probably One Hundred Villages in France Too Dangerous to Use Again.

Fifteen villages in the Alsne district, destroyed by war, will never be rebuilt. There are 17 towns in the Marne district which will be abandoned, and probably 100 in all France. For many years, at least, the soil on which the villages stood will not even be titled. It will become a permanent No Man's land

According to government advices, the sites of these villages are too dangerous to be used again. In order to vold loss of life the government purchased the land on which the villages stood and will keep posses of it until it can be made safe.

These sites are the ones often fought over, on which the ground has been turned over and over agein, burying explosives of all kinds to unknown lepths. There is no trace of buildings left in the 15 villages, so the refugeer faced more than the usual hardships They returned, however, and lived in the worst makeshift caves and dug-

Only signs maintained by the government will muck the sites of the vil-lages, warning people of the lucking dangers.-Stars and Stripes.

Chinese Silk Trade.

The American demand for slik in China has greatly increased in the last few years until at the present time about 25 per cent of the Chinese silk s sent to the United States. This is the result of American enterprise more than that of the Chinese. The Japa ness slike had been in favor for a long time with the manufacturers of this country, but it was well understood that the quality of the Chinese wa superior, but it was not adapted for use in this country because of the rior, but it was not adapted for manner in which it was woven. manufacturer secured moving picture reel showing the Japaiese methods of manufacture, and as result the Chinamen were induced to ange theirs to a system to conform with the demands of the occidental customers, and the industry has accordingly taken a great tumo

Profitable Investment.

There was once a noble college man, says Harvey's Weekly, who was noted for the profusion with which he spent, wasted and lost money in everything he did, and who kept up the practi-for some years in business, aftfor some years in business, after he left his Alma Mater. He disap-peared for a few years, and when found again he was working on farm. A friend asked how he was getting on, and he replied with enthusi-

"Splendidly! Top wave of procperity!"

But, man, you don't mean that you're making money on this farm?"
"Oh, no! I never expect to make any money. But I'm losing it slower than I ever did before!"

When I first arrived in Venice I no-ticed large printed announcements in my hotel and in the restaurants, "Vie-tate in Mancie," and on inquiry I found this meant "tipe forbidden," that all over Venice tipping has been abolished, says a writer in the Londo

The same rule applies muse or less other Italian cities, but is some, so far as I have seen, so completely and acqually as in Venice. The notices are "absolutely" ferbidden, others "rigorously" or "severely" forbidden, or "prohibited," others explain more fully that after August 1 tips are "abolished."

Spolled Dad's Good Intenti-

Army life at one time appealed to Sir Hamar Greenwood, recently named chief secretary for Ireland. He has told how at sixteen years of age he ran away from his Canadian berne to join the army. His father follow join the army. His father followed, and found his young hopeful doing sontry duty with all the pride and jauntiness of a born soidier. "The old gentleman was for giving me a sound threshing then and there," may Bir Hauss, "But I turned out the guard and the standard for attention to the guard to the property."

PEPROVED UNIVER INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON (By REV. P. S. FITZWATER, D. D. Teacher of English Bible in the Mood; Bible institute of Chicago, (Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 22

DAVID'S PRAYER FOR PARDON.

LESSON TEXT-Pe \$1:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT-Wash me thorou-rom mine inhquity, and cleanse me my sin-Pe \$1:2. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL-II Sam. U

PRIMARY TOPIC-Asking God to Por JUNIOR TOPIC-How David Obtaine

NTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC What to Do When We Have Done Wrong YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC Penitential Prayer in Christian Expe-

There can scarcely be any doubt but what the sin here meant is that which we studied last Sunday, namely, adultery and murder (see II Sam. II and 12). About a year had elapsed from the time of David's sin to his repentance. The Thirty-second Psalm graphically pictures David's state of soul during this time. It was a year of great soul-anguish; day and night be was lashed by a guilty con-

turn to God I. David's Cry for Pardon (vv. 1, 2). It is well to note his conception of God. He saw him as a God of mercy and loving kindness.

science. In this psaim we see the path by which a guilty soul may re-

1. "Have mercy" (v. 1). He knew that justice would forever separate him from God. Because he saw the mercy and loving kindness of God, he dld not sink down under his weight of gloom and despair. Because Judan Iscariot did not see God as a God of mercy he went out and hanged him-

2. "Blot out my transgressions" (v. 1). He was fully conscious how many had been his acts of rebellion against God.

3. "Wash me from my iniquity" (v. 2). He knew that it was not enough to have God blot out his sin, for his very person was defiled. He knew that in order to be clean he must be washed thoroughly, and that by God himself.

4. "Cleanse me from my sin" (v. 2). He was not clear that washing would make him clean, so he pleads with God to make him clean by whatever process is needed. He was even willing for fire to be applied, just so be

ould be clean. II. David's Confession (vv. 8-5).

1. "I acknowledge my transgressions (v. 3). He now makes a clean breast of them—he would hold back nothing. There is no way to peace with God but by a full confession of sin. No half-hearted dealing with sin will

2. "Against thee have I done this (v. 4). All sin is vitally and really against God. All our wrong-deing with our fellows is against for such deeds violate his laws. To heighten all this guilt be remembers that it was done in God's sight, thus showing disrespect and contempt for him.

3. "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity" (v. 5). He confesses not only to these acts of sin, but that he is by very nature a sinner

III. David's Cry for Deliverance (vv. 6-9). 1. "Make me to know wisdom" (v.

 He asked God that instead of heart wickedness he might be taught by God himself in his inmost nature. 2. "Purge me with hyssop" (v. 7. David seems to see that in order to be cleansed there is need of applying atoning blood. His prayer soars aloft on the wings of faith to the supreme sin offering, Christ.

3. Restoration (vv. 8, 9). He not only wants pardon, but restoration to the divine favor in Jesus Christ.

IV. David's Cry for Purity of Heart (vv. 10-12) He realized that if his life was to be different, God must dispose his heart toward the right, so he cried

for the Holy Spirit to not be taken away from him.

V. David's Vows (vv. 13-17). 1. To tell God's mercies to others (v. 13). The one who has experienced God's forgiveness at once desires to tell it to others.

2. To sing aloud of God's righteous-ness (v. 14). He saw that the application of God's mercy and loving kindness was on the ground of righteousness and justice. He had vowed to preach, now he vows to sing.

3. To show forth God's praise (v.

15). When the Lord opens a man's lips, then his lips shall sing his

4. The reason assigned (vv. 16, 17). It is because the sinner has seen the supreme sacrifice, Christ, and with a contrite heart presents the merits of Christ Jesus, God's remedy for sin.

Mission of Every Christian

The nearer we approach to God in our spiritual life and fellowship, the our spiritual life and fellowship, the larger our sympathies for humanity, and the more universal our ministry in the world. The mission of Christ is the mission of every Christian. He came and lived and died by the world. The disciple is not been his Master,—Anon,